



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Mosaic authorship; though the arguments urged by Pres. Bartlett *per contra* deserve full consideration, and, in some cases at least, decidedly produce the effect intended.

The book is written in a pleasing and attractive style, is replete with facts and valuable data, and has brought together much of the more recent investigations bearing upon the earlier parts of the Pentateuch.

COMMENTARY ON ZECHARIAH.*

This commentary is to be placed side by side with Wright's Genesis, and Wright's Ruth. It approaches more nearly than any other, the ideal commentary. The primary aim of every commentary should be to collect material, and arrange it in such manner that a student may most easily master it and arrive at his own decisions. And again, what is needed in our day in the case of each book of the Bible is a grammatical commentary, and not a theological commentary. If the time wasted by scholars in the Semitic department in the fruitless discussion of hair-splitting theological points had been devoted to work of a more important and vital character, our libraries would not now be so full of useless lumber, our clergy would not now be so ignorant of Hebrew, the Bible would not now be studied in a manner so unproductive of good results.

In this commentary, "words and sentences are treated from a purely grammatical point of view, and in so doing no difficulties have been wittingly avoided, but, rather, some have at times been intentionally raised, when by so doing an opportunity has been afforded of explaining some of the *minutiae* of Hebrew Syntax."

The work of the author has been performed with great care. In the study of each verse there are taken up (1) Words, (2) Constructions, (3) the Versions, (4) Remarks. A detailed criticism would be in place rather in *Hebraica*. It is sufficient to say in general that a student of Hebrew, who desires to study the Book of Zechariah, will probably find more textual help, i. e., more help on the text, from this commentary than from all others combined.

CHALDEAN MAGIC.†

This book, issued in France in 1874, has as its characteristic feature, "the exposition of Assyrian thought, as evidenced by the language of the Cuneiform inscriptions themselves, compared with the traditions and usages of other contemporary and descended races both Semitic and Turanian." "There is probably no section of the science of comparative mythology of which, till recently, less has been known, or of which, at present, more authentic materials remain, than the subject of 'Chaldean Magic: its Origin and Development.'"

The book contains thirty-one chapters, and discusses many questions properly outside of the subject proposed. The general reader will probably find nowhere a better presentation of the questions relating to the Accadian people; their lan-

* THE HEBREW STUDENT'S COMMENTARY ON ZECHARIAH, HEBREW AND LXX. With Excursus on Syllable-dividing, Metheg, Initial Daghes, and Siman Rapheh. By W. H. Lowe, M. A., Hebrew Lecturer at Christ's College. London: Macmillan & Co., 1882. Pp. 155.

† CHALDEAN MAGIC: its origin and development. Translated from the French. With considerable additions by the author and notes by the editor. By Francois Lenormant. London: Samuel Bagster & Sons. Pp. 414.

guage, its relation to the Turanian (Altaic) family, its phonology; the priority of the Accadian population of Chaldea; the Sumerian influence in Chaldean and Babylonian civilization; the archaic legislation of the Accadians, and other kindred topics. Under the topics "Chaldean Demonology," "Chaldean Amulets," "Chaldean Sorcery," many strange facts are given. The comparison between Egyptian and Chaldean magic, and between Accadian and Egyptian magic is a most interesting one.

This volume must be regarded as, upon the whole, a most important contribution to the literature of the department of Comparative Mythology. Much work has been done in the Assyrian field since the issue of this book, and many new discoveries, doubtless, have been made; yet the material here gathered is to be regarded as trustworthy and up with the times.

DOWN IN EGYPT.*

Since the hieroglyphics have found their tongues, and pyramid and obelisk and temple wall become historians, we know more of the Egypt of the Pharaohs than of the Egypt of the Pashas. This is partly because there is more to know of the former, and partly because of the wonderful exactness and life-likeness with which that long vanished civilization has been reproduced.

"Israel in Egypt" is a recent addition to the rapidly increasing literature of this subject. The title of the book scarcely reveals its real scope, as it is of Egypt rather than of Israel that we read. The writer's object is to present in an interesting, popular form, the results of modern discoveries and advances in Egyptology, and give his readers a picture of the life and society there revealed. He blots out the ages that have passed. That far away yesterday is to-day again. We walk through the land of Thothmes and Rameses, as we might through France or Italy, through a living land, full of work, and pleasure, and sorrow—full of human life.

The larger part of the book is of this nature, descriptive. The temples with all their solemn and severe grandeur, the home life of the people, cheery and kind, their industries, their religious life, these are depicted in turn. Then follows a section upon early Egyptian history, and the book ends with a chapter upon the Exodus.

It is very pleasant reading, rather recreation than study, but at the same time affords valuable aid in understanding the times of which it treats. Mr. Clark is a good word painter, and some of his bits of coloring are very fine. There are beside the word pictures, more than two hundred illustrations. The book is well gotten up, mechanically, and the large type and generous pages will recommend it to those who live by their eyes.

SACRED MOUNTAINS AND SCENES.†

In reading the Bible, we frequently invest its scenes and persons with such a sacred (so called) atmosphere, that they become unreal to us. Theoretically, we believe in the existence of Noah, Abraham, Jacob, Samuel, while, in reality, we

* ISRAEL IN EGYPT; Egypt's place among the Ancient Monarchies. By Edward L. Clark. New York: *Nelson & Phillips*. Pp. xvi, 352. \$4.00.

† SACRED MOUNTAINS, CHARACTERS AND SCENES IN THE HOLY LAND. By Rev. J. T. Headley. New York: *C. Scribner's Sons*. 5½x7¼, pp. 441. \$2.00.